



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

annulled. Drunkenness has in these conditions been made like to a state of dementia. One class comprehends simple drunkenness, accidental or provoked, and in some cases premeditated. To this class belong drinkers by habit, who without showing the troubles characteristic of drunkenness, are always under the influence of alcohol. A second class concerns all forms of pathological drunkenness, partially acute or acute mental troubles, or chronic troubles due to intoxication. In this class are the insane, imbecile, epileptic, whom alcoholic excess can lead to the most dangerous acts, by awakening impulsive tendencies which otherwise would not be awakened. Drunkenness is punishable as well as crimes committed under its influence, when the delinquent has the power to avoid it; when the alcoholic excitation has been sought in order to give one enough determination to commit a crime. Drunkenness is punishable in an attenuated degree in cases of feeble intelligence, in which intolerance for liquor is shown by an inferior cerebral organization; they are not excusable when they know they cannot drink without danger; such cases are more numerous than is generally supposed. Crimes cannot be punished if committed during an acute or sub-acute period of delirium in an alcoholic paroxysm. It is also the same in chronic alcoholism, when cerebral lesions have affected the integrity of the organ. The individual should be put under treatment.

*The Public and the Doctor in Relation to the Dipsomaniac*, by Dr. DANIEL CLARK. Toronto, 1888. pp. 20.

The writer brings out clearly the sociological side of alcoholism, showing how the State is responsible for many of its drunkards. He mentions a practical and suggestive prophylaxis. There are four classes of drunkards: 1. Those who drink from a habit of tippling; 2. Those who drink to relieve nervous prostration, or to drown sorrow or wrong; 3. Those who drink from hereditary tendency; 4. Traumatic drunkards. The tipplers are usually of three kinds: a, The weak-willed; b, The genial; c, The mean-souled man, who delights to "sponge" on others. Those who become drunkards by nightly potations to relieve mental trouble are more numerous than supposed. This drunkenness has no excited stage, and the habit may go on without being noticed for years. The nocturnal drunkard will take a small dose in the morning to throw off the stupidity of the nightly debauch and to appear as usual before the public. But this has its limits, and paralysis, apoplexy or insanity may result. This class usually belongs to our active members of society. Such nightly stupefactions are more fatal to mental integrity than any other form of drinking. In heredity it is the nervous bias which is transmitted, which can be aroused suddenly or may lie latent for years. The paroxysms come intermittently, like the periodic insanities. The hereditary foe may be overcome by daily battles, but not by isolated ones. Persons of this class have an unusually nervous condition, irregular circulation, low nutrition, morbid fears, irritable temper, lack of resolution (foreign to the individual in health); even misconceptions and delusions may supervene when the attack is coming on. During these bouts of drinking mania the man is uncontrollable. We may eliminate from the large number of defectives in society those who could reform if they would only try, but yet a large number remain, on whom no influence, social or religious, has any effect. There is no help for those but enforced restraint in special asylums, where they can have work, air, amusement and homelike treatment. These should be as unprisonlike as possible, and the State should provide them. The author, apparently is not averse to prohibition, and failing that would have the revenue from licenses devoted to the care of the inebriates produced.